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CENTRIOLES IN SYMMETRIC SPACES

PETER QUAST

ABSTRACT. We describe all centrioles in irreducible simply connected pointed symmetric spaces of compact type in terms of the root system of the ambient space and study some geometric properties of centrioles.

INTRODUCTION

Symmetric spaces are generalizations of spaces of constant sectional curvature. Though symmetric spaces need not to have constant sectional curvature, their sectional curvatures remain constant under parallel translation of 2-dimensional tangent planes along regular curves. Thus the easiest examples of simply connected compact symmetric spaces are spheres. The most prominent totally geodesic submanifolds in spheres are equatorial hyperspheres. Several generalizations of these submanifolds to other ambient symmetric spaces have been suggested, e.g. imbedded minimal hyperspheres (see [HH-82, HHT-88]).

In this paper we study a different generalization of equatorial hyperspheres in spheres, called centrioles. Centrioles, a terminology borrowed from cytology, have been introduced by Chen and Nagano in [CN-88]. Centrioles in symmetric spaces arise in the same way as equatorial hyperspheres in spheres, namely as connected components of the midpoint locus of all geodesic arcs joining two ‘antipodal’ points. They share some nice properties with equatorial hyperspheres, e.g. they are orbits of isotropy groups and they are reflective in the sense of Leung [Le-73], this is they are connected components of the fixed point set of involuting isometries of the ambient space (see Section 1).

Centrioles also play an important role in Boott’s original proof in [Bo-59] of his periodicity theorem for the homotopy of classical Lie groups (see also [Mil-69]). They can also be used to calculate homotopy groups of some exceptional symmetric spaces, e.g. of $E_7/(S^1E_6)$ (see [Bu-85, Bu-92, Mit-87, Mit-88, Qu-11]) and to study the periodicity of certain standard inclusions (see [MQ-11b]).

In contrast to spheres, compact symmetric spaces of higher rank with a chosen base point may admit several ‘antipodal’ points and different

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non-isomorphic centrioles. Moreover not all centrioles consist necessarily of midpoints of shortest geodesic arcs between these ‘antipodal’ points.

Section 1 is devoted to the beautiful and rich geometry of centrioles.

In Section 2 we provide a complete description of centrioles in irreducible simply connected symmetric spaces of compact type in terms of the root system of the ambient space (see Theorem 12 and Theorem 19).

Hyperspheres in spheres are maximal proper totally geodesic submanifolds. In Section 3 we show that this still holds for s-centrioles (see Theorem 29).

To make this article more self-contained we end with an appendix (Appendix A) in which we collect some well-known facts about root systems needed in this paper.

The content of sections 1 and 2 is a part of the author’s habilitation thesis [Qu-10]. The author wishes to express his gratitude to J.-H. Eschenburg, E. Heintze and T. Vlachos for interesting discussions and hints.

1. THE GEOMETRY OF CENTRIOLES

1.1. Definitions. Let P be a compact Riemannian symmetric space. We shall always assume that P is connected. If we choose a base point o , we call the pair (P, o) a *pointed symmetric space*. Next we generalize the notion of antipode in a pointed sphere. Following Chen and Nagano [CN-88] we call a point $p \in P$ different from o a *pole* of (P, o) if $s_o = s_p$, where s_o and s_p denote the geodesic symmetry of P at the points o and p respectively.

Let p be a pole of (P, o) . The *centrosome* $C(o, p)$ of (P, o) relative to p is the set of the midpoints of all geodesic arcs in P between o and p ; a connected component of a centrosome is called a *centriole* (cf. [CN-88]). If x is a point in $C(o, p)$ we denote by $C_x(o, p)$ the centriole containing x .

For further use we decide on the following nomenclature: A geodesic $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow P$ *joins* the point $x \in P$ to the point $y \in P$ if $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(1) = y$.

The *transvection group* G of a compact symmetric space P is the closed subgroup of the isometry group $I(P)$ of P (in the compact-open topology) generated by the products of two geodesic symmetries of P . If P is of *compact type*, that is, if the universal Riemannian cover of P is still compact, then G is the identity component of $I(P)$ (see e.g. [Wo-84, He-78]). Since P is connected, the transvection group of P acts transitively on P . Indeed, let x and y be two points in P and let γ be a geodesic in P joining x to y . To this geodesic corresponds the

one-parameter subgroup

$$\tau_\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G, \quad t \mapsto s_{\gamma(\frac{t}{2})} \circ s_{\gamma(0)}$$

of *transvections along γ* (see e.g. [Sa-96, p. 175]). We have $y = \tau_\gamma(1).x$, where we denote by $g.x$ the image of x under the isometry g .

1.2. Geometric properties. In this paragraph we study some nice geometric properties of centrioles. Though most of the presented results are known or folklore (see e.g. [CN-88, Nag-88, Nag-92, Ch-87]), we discuss them and provide geometric proofs for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 1 (Prop. 2.9 in [CN-88], Theorem 3.3 in [Ch-89]). *For any pole p of (P, o) , there exists a unique fix point free involutive isometry ρ_p of P that maps o to p and commutes with all transvections of P . Moreover the orbit space P/Γ_p with $\Gamma_p := \{\text{Id}, \rho_p\}$ is a symmetric space.*

Proof. (The outline of this proof can be found in [CN-88, proof of Prop. 2.9] or [Ch-89, proof of Theorem 3.3]). It is well known that the pointed Cartan map

$$\iota : P \mapsto G, \quad p \mapsto s_p \circ s_o$$

is a covering map onto its image and this image is again a symmetric space. According to [Wo-84, p. 244] there exists a discrete subgroup Γ of the centralizer $\Delta = C_G(I(P))$ of G in the isometry group $I(P)$ of P such that the image of ι is isomorphic to P/Γ as a symmetric space (for a suitable bi-invariant metric on G).

As Γ is the deck transformation group of the covering map ι , every nontrivial element of Γ acts fix point free. Since $\iota(o) = \iota(p)$ holds by the definition of a pole, there must be a unique element ρ_p in Γ satisfying $\rho_p(o) = p$.

Any geodesic γ in P that joins o to p satisfies $\gamma(2) = s_p(o) = s_o(o) = o$. Let τ_γ be the one-parameter subgroup of transvections along γ , then $\tau_\gamma(1)$ maps $\gamma(0) = o$ onto $\gamma(1) = p$ and squares to the identity, because $\tau_\gamma(1) \circ \tau_\gamma(1) = \tau_\gamma(2) = s_{\gamma(1)} \circ s_{\gamma(0)} = s_p \circ s_o = s_o^2 = \text{Id}$.

Since ρ_p commutes with any transvection, we get $\rho_p^2.o = \rho_p.p = \rho_p.(\tau_\gamma(1).o) = \tau_\gamma(1).(\rho_p.o) = \tau_\gamma(1).(\tau_\gamma(1).o) = \tau_\gamma(2).o = o$. Hence ρ_p^2 is an element of Γ that has a fix point. Thus $\rho_p^2 = \text{Id}$. This also shows that $\Gamma_p := \{\text{Id}, \rho_p\}$ is a subgroup of Δ which is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 . The result in [Wo-84, p. 244] implies that P/Γ_p is a symmetric space. \square

The next Proposition shows that centrioles are not just totally geodesic submanifolds, they are reflective submanifolds in the sense of Leung [Le-73] (see [Nag-88, Def. and Prop. 2.12] for the statement), that is, they are connected components of the fixed point set of an involuting isometry of the ambient symmetric space P .

Proposition 2 (see Prop. 2.12(ii) in [Nag-88]). *Centrioles of connected compact pointed symmetric spaces are reflective submanifolds. More*

precisely, the centrosome $C(o, p)$ is the fix point set of the involutive automorphism $r_p := \rho_p s_o$.

In particular, centrioles are totally geodesic submanifolds.

Proof. Let p be a pole of (P, o) and $x \in C(o, p)$ the midpoint of a geodesic arc γ in P joining $\gamma(0) = o$ to $\gamma(1) = p$. Then $\tilde{\gamma} := \rho_p \circ \gamma$ is again a geodesic in P and satisfies $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = p$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(1) = o$. Let $\pi_p : P \rightarrow P/\Gamma_p$ the canonical projection, then $\pi_p \circ \gamma = \pi_p \circ \tilde{\gamma}$. Hence $\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \gamma(t+1)$. Thus $r_p \cdot j = r_p \cdot \gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \rho_p \cdot (s_o \cdot \gamma(\frac{1}{2})) = \rho_p \cdot \gamma(-\frac{1}{2}) = \tilde{\gamma}(-\frac{1}{2}) = \gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = x$.

Conversely, let x be a fix point of r_p . Since ρ_p is involutive we get $\rho_p \cdot x = \rho_p \cdot (r_p \cdot x) = (\rho_p \circ \rho_p) \cdot (s_o \cdot x)$. Let γ be a geodesic in P satisfying $\gamma(0) = o$ and $\gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = x$. Then $\pi_p \cdot \gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi_p \cdot (\rho_p \cdot x) = \pi_p \cdot (s_o \cdot x) = \pi_p \cdot \gamma(-\frac{1}{2})$. Since geodesics in symmetric spaces are orbits of one-parameter groups of isometries, they close at any self-intersection. Thus $(\pi_p \circ \gamma)(t) = (\pi_p \circ \gamma)(t+1)$ and in particular $(\pi_p \circ \gamma)(0) = (\pi_p \circ \gamma)(1)$. Hence either $\gamma(1) = \gamma(0) = o$ or $\gamma(1) = p$. The first equation implies $\gamma(t) = \gamma(t+1)$ and hence $x = \gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \gamma(-\frac{1}{2}) = s_o \cdot x = \rho_p \cdot x$. This contradicts the fact that ρ_p has no fix point. Thus $\gamma(1) = p$ and x lies in $C(o, p)$.

To prove that r_p is an involution we actually show that $s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o = \rho_p$. Since ρ_p commutes with any transvection we get $(s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o) \circ (s_p \circ s_q) = s_o \circ \rho_p \circ (s_o \circ s_p) \circ s_q = s_o \circ (s_o \circ s_p) \circ \rho_p \circ s_q = s_p \circ \rho_p \circ s_q \circ s_o \circ s_o = (s_p \circ s_q) \circ (s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o)$ for all points p and q in P . As the transvection group G of P is generated by all products of two geodesic symmetries of P , we see that $s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o$ centralizes G . Since ρ_p is an involution without fix points, the same holds true for $s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o$. Moreover $(s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o) \cdot o = p$. Lemma 1 yields $s_o \circ \rho_p \circ s_o = \rho_p$ by uniqueness. \square

Observation 3. Let $C(o, p)$ be the centrosome of (P, o) corresponding to p and r_p the corresponding reflection defined in Proposition 2, then $r_p(o) = p$.

Each point $x \in P$ induces an involuting automorphism

$$\sigma_x : G \rightarrow G, g \mapsto s_x g s_x$$

of the transvection group G . Its differential $(\sigma_x)_*$ at the identity induces an involuting automorphism of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G . It is well known (see e.g. [He-78]) that the fixed point set of $(\sigma_x)_*$ is the Lie algebra of the stabilizer of x in G .

If p is a pole of (P, o) , then $\sigma_o = \sigma_p$. Hence the identity components of the stabilizers of o and of p in G coincide, since they have the same Lie algebras. We denote this connected subgroup of G by K_e . The following result is known (see e.g. [Ch-87, Prop. 5.1] and also [MQ-11b]):

Lemma 4. Every centriole of $C(o, p)$ is a K_e -orbit.

Proof. The method of proof presented here can also be found in [MQ-11b] and it is similar in spirit to the proof of Lemma 3.4 in [Ch-87].

Let x be a point in $C(o, p)$ and $C_x(o, p)$ the centriole containing it. We have to show that $K_e.x = C_x(o, p)$.

To show that $K_e.q \subset C_x(o, p)$, we take a geodesic arc $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow P$ that satisfies $\gamma(0) = o$, $\gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = x$ and $\gamma(1) = p$ and an element $k \in K_e$. Since k stabilizes both o and p , the geodesic arc $\tilde{\gamma} := k \circ \gamma$ satisfies $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = o$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(1) = p$. Hence $\tilde{\gamma}(\frac{1}{2})$ lies in $C(o, p)$. This shows that $K_e.x \subset C(o, p)$. Since $K_e.x$ is connected we conclude $K_e.x \subset C_x(o, p)$.

To show the opposite inclusion, namely $C_x(o, p) \subset K_e.x$, we take a point $y \in C_x(o, p)$. Since $C_x(o, p)$ is connected there is a geodesic $c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow C_x(o, p)$ in $C_x(o, p)$ satisfying $c(0) = x$ and $c(1) = y$.

Since $C_x(o, p)$ is a totally geodesic submanifold of P , c is also a geodesic in P . Let τ_c be the one parameter subgroup of transvections in P along c . For any $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ the isometry $\tau_c(t_0)$ stabilizes both o and p . Indeed, since x and $c(\frac{t_0}{2})$ are midpoints of geodesics arcs in P joining o to p , we have $s_x.o = p$, $s_{c(\frac{t_0}{2})}.p = o$ and $s_x.p = o$, $s_{c(\frac{t_0}{2})}.o = p$ respectively. Thus $\tau_c(t_0).o = o$ and $\tau_c(t_0).p = p$. Since $\tau_c(0)$ is the identity we see that τ_c takes values in K_e .

Now $y = \tau_c(1).x \in K_e.x$. This shows the other inclusion. \square

Corollary 5. *Let $x \in C(o, p)$ and $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow P$ a geodesic in P satisfying $\gamma(0) = o$ and $\gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = x$ then γ intersects $C(o, p)$ perpendicularly in x , that is $\dot{\gamma}(\frac{1}{2}) \perp T_x C(P, o; p)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4 the centriole $C_x(o, p)$ equals $K_e.x = K_e.\gamma(\frac{1}{2})$. Since all geodesic arcs in $\{k.\gamma|_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]} : k \in K_e\}$ have the same length and energy, our claim follows from the first variation formula for the length or the energy (see e.g. [Sa-96, p. 89 f.]). \square

Corollary 6. *Let $x \in C(o, p)$ and $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow P$ a geodesic in P satisfying $\gamma(0) = o$ and $\gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = x$. Then $\gamma(1) = p$.*

Proof. Since r_p is an involuting symmetry whose fixed point set is $C(o, p)$ its differential $D_x r_p$ at x is an involuting linear isometry of $T_x P$ whose fix point set is $T_x C(P, o; p)$ and whose (-1) -eigenspace is $(T_x C(P, o; p))^\perp$. Corollary 5 implies that $D_x r_p(\dot{\gamma}(\frac{1}{2})) = -\dot{\gamma}(\frac{1}{2})$. Thus $(r_p \circ \gamma)(t) = \gamma(1 - t)$ and therefore $\gamma(1) = \gamma(1 - 0) = (r_p \circ \gamma)(0) = r_p.o = p$ by Observation 3. \square

2. CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRIOLES

In this section we describe all centrioles of an irreducible pointed simply connected symmetric space of compact type. We refer to Appendix A for a brief overview, and to the well-known literature (e.g. [He-78, Lo-69-II]) for further details on root systems.

2.1. The center of a symmetric space of compact type. Let us first assume that P is an irreducible symmetric space of compact type (not yet necessarily simply connected). To admit centrioles the pointed symmetric space (P, o) must of course have poles. Lemma 1 shows that in this case P must cover another symmetric space. This means in particular that P cannot be an adjoint space. The *adjoint space* $\text{Ad}(P)$ of P is the (up to isometry) unique symmetric space that is locally isometric to P and has the following property: $\text{Ad}(P)$ does not cover properly any other symmetric space (see [He-78, p. 327]). We can describe the adjoint space as an orbit space. As in the proof of Lemma 1, we denote by $\Delta := Z_G(I(P))$ the centralizer of G in the isometry group of P . Then $\text{Ad}(P)$ can be identified with the orbit space P/Δ (see [Wo-84, p. 244]).

To admit poles and centrioles P cannot be $\text{Ad}(P)$. In particular $\text{Ad}(P)$ is not simply connected in this case. The description of the fundamental group of $\text{Ad}(P)$ due to É. Cartan [Ca-27] and Takeuchi [Tak-64] shows that \mathfrak{p} must contain non-zero elements X with the property that $\text{ad}(X)^3 = -\text{ad}(X)$ (see also [MQ-11a]). We call these elements *extrinsically symmetric*, because their isotropy orbits are extrinsically symmetric submanifolds in the Euclidean space \mathfrak{p} (see [Fe-80]). Extrinsically symmetric elements in \mathfrak{p} exist if and only if a simple root system representing a fundamental Weyl chamber in \mathfrak{p} contains a root whose coefficient in the expansion of the highest root is 1 (see [KN-64, MQ-11a]). Looking at the list of possible root systems, we can make the following a priori observation:

Observation 7. *The roots system of P must admit for extrinsically symmetric elements. Therefore it cannot be of type \mathfrak{e}_8 , \mathfrak{f}_4 , \mathfrak{g}_2 or \mathfrak{bc}_r . In particular the root system of P is reduced.*

To determine all centrioles we need a description of the poles of a pointed symmetric space (P, o) . Poles are special points in the *center* $Z(P, o)$ of (P, o) . If $\pi : P \rightarrow P/\Delta \cong \text{Ad}(P)$ denotes the canonical projection, then the center $Z(P, o)$ of (P, o) is the pre-image of $\pi(o)$, that is

$$Z(P, o) := \pi^{-1}(\pi(o)).$$

Proposition 8 (Prop. 2.1.b, p. 64 in [Lo-69-II]).

$$Z(P, o) = \{x \in P : K_e.x = x\}.$$

2.2. Poles and polars. By Lemma 1 any pole p of (P, o) lies in the center of (P, o) . To characterize poles of (P, o) among the center elements, we first notice that poles are special examples of *polars*, namely singleton polars. A *polar* in (P, o) is a connected component of the set of all midpoints of simple closed geodesics in P that emanate at the base point o , or, in other words, a connected component of the fixed point set of the geodesic symmetry s_o . Polars have been introduced and

classified by Chen and Nagano [CN-78] (see also [Ch-87] for a survey and [Nag-88] for more details about the classification of polars). Along the lines of the proof of Lemma 4 one can show that polars of (P, o) are K_e -orbits (see [CN-78] or [Ch-87, Lemma 3.4]). We conclude

Observation 9. *The set of poles of (P, o) is the intersection of the center of (P, o) with the union of all polars of (P, o) .*

Proof. If p is a pole of (P, o) , then p lies in $Z(P, o) \setminus \{o\}$ by Lemma 1. Moreover, let γ be a shortest geodesic in P joining o to p , then $o = s_p.o = \gamma(2)$. Hence p is the midpoint of a simple closed geodesic emanating at o .

Conversely, let $p \in Z(P, o)$ be the midpoint of some simple closed geodesic emanating at o . Then p lies in the polar $K_e.p$ of (P, o) . By Proposition 8 this polar is a singleton which is different from $\{o\}$. Thus p is a pole. \square

2.3. Lattices. In this paragraph we look at the initial directions of geodesics in P joining o to a pole or to a point in $Z(P, o)$. Since these points are fixed under the action of K_e , we may assume that the initial direction lies in some fixed maximal abelian subspace \mathfrak{a} of \mathfrak{p} .

The *center lattice* in \mathfrak{a} is defined by

$$\Gamma_Z(P, o) := \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \exp(X).o \in Z(P, o)\},$$

where $\exp : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow G$ denotes the Lie theoretic exponential map.

To describe this lattice in terms of roots, let Ω_P be the root system of P corresponding to \mathfrak{a} . By Observation 7 we may assume that Ω_P is reduced. It is well-known (see e.g. [Lo-69-II, p. 25 ff.] or [MQ-11a, Lem. 3.1]) that the central lattice can be described as

$$\Gamma_Z(P, o) = \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \alpha(X) \in \pi\mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Omega_P\}.$$

Let us further choose a fundamental Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{a}^+ \subset \mathfrak{a}$ and denote by $\Sigma = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ the corresponding set of positive simple roots (see Appendix A), then

$$\Gamma_Z(P, o) = \text{span}_{\pi\mathbb{Z}}(\Sigma^*) = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \lambda_j \alpha_j^* : \lambda_j \in \pi\mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

where $\Sigma^* = \{\alpha_1^*, \dots, \alpha_r^*\}$ denotes the basis of \mathfrak{a} which is dual to Σ .

Since any pole is a center element, the set $\mathcal{P}(P, o)$ of all poles of (P, o) is a subset of $Z(P, o)$, and the *pole lattice*

$$\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(P, o) := \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \exp(X).o \in \mathcal{P}(P, o)\}$$

is an affine sublattice of $\Gamma_Z(P, o)$ (not containing 0). In view of Observation 9 the pole lattice can also be described as

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(P, o) \\ &= \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \exp(X).o \in Z(P, o) \setminus \{o\}, \exp(2X).o = o\} \\ &= (\Gamma_Z(P, o) \cap \tfrac{1}{2}\Gamma_o(P, o)) \setminus \Gamma_o(P, o), \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma_o(P, o) := \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \exp(X).o = o\}$ is the *unit lattice* of (P, o) . Thus we need to know the unit lattice of P . To get a particularly easy description of the unit lattice, we assume that P is a simply connected irreducible symmetric space of compact type. To make more visible in our notation when assume simply connectedness, we replace P by \tilde{P} .

Notice that if \tilde{P} is simply connected the stabilizer K in the connected transvection group G of $\tilde{P} = G/K$ is also connected, that is $K = K_e$. This follows from the short exact sequence of homotopy groups

$$\{0\} = \pi_1(\tilde{P}) \rightarrow \pi_0(K) \rightarrow \pi_0(G) = \{0\}.$$

Following Loos [Lo-69-II, pp. 25, 69, 77] the unit lattice $\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o)$ can be described in terms of the system $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{P}}$ of inverse roots (see Equation 9 in the Appendix A):

$$\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o) = \text{span}_{\pi\mathbb{Z}}\{\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{P}}\}.$$

Since $\Omega_{\tilde{P}}$ is reduced, the same holds true for $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{P}}$ (see e.g. [Bou-81, p. 197, Rem. 2]) and the set $\tilde{\Sigma} := \{\tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_r\}$ is a system of simple roots in $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{P}}$ (see [Se-87, p. 32, Prop. 7]). Thus we can write

$$\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o) = \text{span}_{\pi\mathbb{Z}}\{\tilde{\Sigma}\}.$$

We denote the inverse of the Cartan matrix C of Σ (see Appendix A) by

$$C^{-1} = (c_1^{-1}, \dots, c_r^{-1})$$

where $c_j^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^r$ is the j -th column of C^{-1} . The expansion of the simple dual roots in the basis of simple inverses roots given in Equation 10 in the Appendix A implies:

Lemma 10. *The vector $\pi\alpha_j^*$ lies in $\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o)$ if and only if $c_j^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}^r$.*

Equation 1 can be phrased as follows: An element X lies in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$ if and only if X lies in $\Gamma_Z(\tilde{P}, o)$ but not in $\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o)$ while $2X$ lies in $\Gamma_o(\tilde{P}, o)$. We conclude:

Lemma 11. *An element $\pi \sum_{j=1}^r x_j \tilde{\alpha}_j$ of $\Gamma_Z(\tilde{P}, o)$ lies also in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$ if and only if all its coefficients x_j lie in $(\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus \mathbb{Z}^r$. In particular $\pi\alpha_j^*$ lies in $\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$ if and only if $c_j^{-1} \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus \mathbb{Z}^r$.*

2.4. Classification of centrioles in terms of roots. We are now in a position to describe all centriole points, these are points lying in some centriole, in a pointed irreducible simply connected symmetric space (\tilde{P}, o) of compact type up to the action of $K = K_e$: Let x be a centriole point and γ a shortest geodesic in \tilde{P} emanating at o with the property that $\gamma(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = x$. There is an element $k \in K$ such that the initial direction $X := \text{Ad}_G(k)\dot{\gamma}(0)$ of the geodesic $k.\gamma$ lies in the closure $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ of our previously chosen fundamental Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{a}^+ \subset \mathfrak{a}$. Hence

the expansion of X in the basis Σ^* has only non-negative coefficients. The point $k.x$ may differ from x but still lies in the same centriole by Lemma 4. Corollary 6 shows that the point πX lies in the polar lattice $\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$. The property that γ , and hence also $k.\gamma$, is shortest on the interval $[0, \frac{1}{2}\pi]$, means that the vector $\frac{1}{2}\pi X$ lies inside or on the tangent cut locus of \tilde{P} in $\mathfrak{p} \cong T_{\tilde{P}}\tilde{P}$. According to Sakai [Sa-78b, p. 198], the intersection $\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$ of the tangent cut locus of \tilde{P} in \mathfrak{p} with the closed fundamental Weyl chamber $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ is

$$(2) \quad \text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}) = \{Y \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+} : \delta(Y) = \pi\},$$

where

$$\delta = \sum_{j=1}^r h_j \alpha_j$$

is the highest root corresponding to Σ . Recall from the Appendix A that all coefficients h_j are strictly positive integers. Summing up: To describe all centriole points of (\tilde{P}, o) up to action of K , we have to look at the elements $X \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ that satisfy the following two conditions:

$$(3) \quad \pi X \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}) \quad \text{and}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{2}\pi\delta(X) \leq \pi \quad \text{or, equivalently,} \quad \delta(X) \leq 2.$$

Theorem 12. *There are four possible types of elements $X \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ that satisfy the conditions given in the equations 3 and 4, namely:*

Type I: $X = \alpha_j^$, where $h_j = 1$ and $c_j^{-1} \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus \mathbb{Z}^r$. The vector X is extrinsically symmetric and $\frac{1}{2}\pi X$ lies in $\frac{1}{2}\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$.*

Type II: $X = \alpha_j^$, where $h_j = 2$ and $c_j^{-1} \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus \mathbb{Z}^r$. The vector $\frac{1}{2}\pi X$ lies in $\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$.*

Type III: $X = 2\alpha_j^$, where $h_j = 1$ and $c_j^{-1} \in (\frac{1}{4}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r$. The vector α_j^* is extrinsically symmetric and $\frac{1}{2}\pi X$ lies in $\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$.*

Type IV: $X = \alpha_j^ + \alpha_k^*$, $k \neq j$, where $h_j = h_k = 1$ and $c_j^{-1} + c_k^{-1} \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^r \setminus \mathbb{Z}^r$. The vector $\frac{1}{2}\pi X$ lies in $\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$.*

Conversely, any element X of type I, II, III or IV satisfies the requirements given in the equations 3 and 4.

Proof. Any element $X \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ can be expanded in the basis of dual simple roots, $X = \sum_j x_j \alpha_j^*$, with non-negative coefficients, that is $x_j \geq 0$. Since $\pi X \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o) \subset \Gamma_{\mathcal{Z}}(\tilde{P}, o)$ the coefficients x_j are moreover integers. We conclude

$$x_j \in \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

As $0 \notin \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P})$ at least one coefficient x_j does not vanish. With $\delta = \sum_{j=1}^r h_j \alpha_j$ Equation 4 reads as follows:

$$(5) \quad \sum_{j=1}^r h_j x_j \leq 2.$$

We distinguish several cases:

- (1) Exactly one coefficient x_j does not vanish.
 - (a) If $h_j = 1$, there are two cases:
 - i) $x_j = 1$: Then $X = \alpha_j^*$. Since $X \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$, Equation 10 and Lemma 11 show that X is of type I.
 - ii) $x_j = 2$: Then $X = 2\alpha_j^*$. Since $X \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$, Equation 10 and Lemma 11 show that $X = \alpha_j^*$ is of type III.
 - (b) If $h_j = 2$, the only possibility is $x_j = 1$ and, by Equation 10 and Lemma 11, X is of type II, because $X \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(\tilde{P}, o)$.
- (2) Exactly two coefficients x_j and x_k ($j \neq k$) do not vanish. Since $h_j x_j$ and $h_k x_k$ are both greater to or equal to 1 and $h_j x_j + h_k x_k \leq 2$ we get $h_j = x_j = h_k = x_k = 1$, so that $X = \alpha_j^* + \alpha_k^*$. Equation 10 yields $X = \alpha_j^* + \alpha_k^* = \sum_{l=1}^r (s_{jl}^* + s_{kl}^*) \check{\alpha}_l$, where s_{jk}^* is the entry of $(C^{-1})^T$ at position (j, k) . Lemma 11 shows that X is of type IV.
- (3) At least three coefficients x_j , x_k and x_l do not vanish. Since $h_j x_j$, $h_k x_k$ and $h_l x_l$ are all at least 1, we get $h_j x_j + h_k x_k + h_l x_l \geq 3$. This contradicts Equation 5.

□

Our next goal is to show that the centrioles corresponding to two different elements $X, Y \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ satisfying the conditions of the equation 3 and 4 are distinct.

We first notice that two different elements $X, Y \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ are not conjugate by an element of K , because every K -orbit of the linear isotropy representation intersects a closed Weyl chamber in exactly one point (see [He-78, Chapter VII, Proposition 2.2 and Theorem 2.22]).

Theorem 12 shows that at a first glance we can distinguish two kinds of centrioles, namely:

- (1) The centrioles of (\tilde{P}, o) that do not intersect the cut locus of (\tilde{P}, o) . These centrioles are formed by the midpoints of shortest geodesic arcs between o and a pole of (\tilde{P}, o) . We call them *s-centrioles* or centrioles of *s-type* (compare also the notion of *s-size* in [Tan-95]). S-centrioles are of the form $K \cdot (\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X) \cdot o)$, where X is an element of type I.
- (2) The centrioles that are subsets of the cut locus of (\tilde{P}, o) . They correspond to elements of type II, III or IV in Theorem 12.

We see directly:

Lemma 13. *If $X \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ is an element of type I and $Y \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ an element of type II, III or IV. Then the corresponding centrioles $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X).o)$ and $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi Y).o)$ are disjoint.*

Lemma 14. *If X and Y are two different elements of $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ of type I, then the corresponding centrioles $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X).o)$ and $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi Y).o)$ are disjoint.*

Proof. Lemma 4.4 in [MQ-11a] shows that the poles $\exp(\pi X).o$ and $\exp(\pi Y).o$ of (\tilde{P}, o) are different. The claim follows from Corollary 6. \square

Remark 15. Lemma 4.4 in [MQ-11a] together with Theorem 12 implies that the number of poles of (\tilde{P}, o) coincides with the number of different elements of type I in the closed fundamental Weyl chamber $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$. Since the description of these elements depends only on the root system of \tilde{P} and not on the multiplicities, the number of poles of (\tilde{P}, o) coincides with the number of poles of (\tilde{H}, e) , where \tilde{H} is the unique connected simply connected compact simple Lie group whose root system is isomorphic to the one of \tilde{P} . One can verify that a pole of (\tilde{H}, e) is precisely an element of the (group theoretic) center of \tilde{H} that squares to the identity.

This implies that if the center of (\tilde{P}, o) contains only one other point besides o (this happens for the root systems of type \mathfrak{b}_r , \mathfrak{c}_r and \mathfrak{e}_7 , see [He-78, Table IV, p. 516]), then (\tilde{P}, o) admits precisely one pole. The reason is that in this case the center of \tilde{H} is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 . If the root system of (\tilde{P}, o) is of type \mathfrak{e}_6 , then (\tilde{P}, o) does not admit any pole.

We further observe that most simply connected simple real Lie groups have either no or just one center element of order two. The only exception is Spin_{4n} ($n \geq 2$) whose center is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ and hence contains three elements of order two. Thus poles of (\tilde{P}, o) are unique in most cases. The only exceptions are the spaces \tilde{P} whose the root system is of type \mathfrak{d}_{2n} with $n \geq 2$, namely $\tilde{P} = \text{Spin}_{4n}$ and $\tilde{P} = \tilde{G}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}^{4n}) = \text{SO}_{4n}/(\text{SO}_{2n} \times \text{SO}_{2n})$ with $n \geq 2$. These spaces, when pointed, admit three poles (see also [CN-88, pp. 293 f] and [Nag-88, §2]).

We are left with the question whether centrioles corresponding to different elements of type II, III and IV are disjoint. Since these centrioles are subsets of the cut locus, our main tool is Sakai's description of the tangent cut locus of (\tilde{P}, o) . Following Sakai [Sa-78a, Sa-78b] we define for each non-empty subset Ω of Σ the subset S_Ω of $\text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$ as the set of all $X \in \text{Cut}_{\tilde{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$ satisfying the following two conditions:

- (6) $\alpha(X) > 0$ if $\alpha \in \Omega$;
- (7) $\alpha(X) = 0$ if $\alpha \in \Sigma \setminus \Omega$,

that is

$$S_\Omega = \{X \in \text{Cut}_{\bar{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}) : \alpha(X) > 0 \forall \alpha \in \Omega, \alpha(X) = 0 \forall \alpha \in \Sigma \setminus \Omega\}.$$

Lemma 16. (1) If the coefficient h_j of α_j in the highest root δ is $h_j = 1$, then $S_{\{\alpha_j\}} = \{\pi\alpha_j^*\}$.

(2) If the coefficient h_j of α_j in the highest root δ is $h_j = 2$, then $S_{\{\alpha_j\}} = \{\frac{1}{2}\pi\alpha_j^*\}$.

(3) If $j \neq k$ and the coefficients of α_j and α_k in the highest root are $h_j = h_k = 1$, then

$$S_{\{\alpha_j, \alpha_k\}} = \{x_j\alpha_j^* + x_k\alpha_k^*; x_j > 0, x_k > 0, x_j + x_k = \pi\}.$$

In particular $\frac{1}{2}\pi(\alpha_j^* + \alpha_k^*) \in S_{\{\alpha_j, \alpha_k\}}$.

Proof. Let $X = \sum_{l=1}^r x_l \alpha_l^*$ be an element of $\text{Cut}_{\bar{P}}(\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$, that is the coefficients x_l are all non-negative and, moreover, $\delta(X) = \pi$ by Equation 2.

To show the first claim, assume that X is an element of $S_{\{\alpha_j\}}$. By (6) we have $\alpha_j(X) = x_j > 0$. From (7) we obtain $x_l = \alpha_l(X) = 0$ if $l \neq j$. Finally, as $h_j = 1$ we get $\delta(X) = x_j = \pi$. Thus $X = \pi\alpha_j^*$.

The proof of Claim 2 is similar: Assume $X \in S_{\{\alpha_j\}}$. By Equation 6 we have $x_j = \alpha_j(X) > 0$. Using Equation 7 we get $x_l = \alpha_l(X) = 0$ if $l \neq j$. Finally from $\delta(X) = \pi$ we conclude that $2x_j = \pi$, because $h_j = 2$. Therefore $X = \frac{1}{2}\pi\alpha_j^*$.

To show the third claim let $X \in S_{\{\alpha_j, \alpha_k\}}$. Equation 6 yields $x_j, x_k > 0$ and, by Equation 7, $x_l = 0$ if $l \neq j, k$. With $h_j = h_k = 1$ we get $\delta(X) = x_j + x_k = \pi$. \square

Proposition 17. ([Sa-78b, Lemma 4(2) and Lemma 5(1)])

(1) For any $\Omega \subset \Sigma$ the set $I_\Omega := \{k.(\exp(X).o) : k \in K, X \in S_\Omega\}$ is a submanifold of \tilde{P} .

(2) $I_\Omega \cap I_{\Omega'} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\Omega = \Omega'$.

The proof of the first statement of Proposition 17 can be found in [Sa-78a, proof of Prop. 4.10(iv)]. For the proof of the second claim of the above proposition we refer to [Sa-78a, proof of Lemma 5.1]. Proposition 17 and Lemma 16 imply:

Lemma 18. Let $X, Y \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ be two different elements of type II, III or IV (the types of X and Y need not to be different). Then the corresponding centrioles $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X).o)$ and $K.(\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi Y).o)$ are disjoint.

We summarize Lemmata 13, 14 and 18 in the following theorem:

Theorem 19. Let X and Y be two different elements of $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ satisfying the conditions given in the equations 3 and 4. Then the centriole that contains $\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X).o$ is different from the centriole that contains $\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi Y).o$.

Remark 20. There may well be an isometry g of \tilde{P} fixing o that maps $\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi Y) \cdot o$ onto $\exp(\frac{1}{2}\pi X) \cdot o$, where X and Y are as in the assumptions of Theorem 19. But such an isometry g is never a transvection.

Take e.g. $\tilde{P} = \text{Spin}_{4n}$, $n \geq 3$, endowed with the bi-invariant metric given by the Cartan-Killing form and the identity as a base point. The non-trivial Dynkin diagram automorphism of \mathfrak{d}_{2n} induces an isometry g of \tilde{P} , that interchanges two extrinsically symmetric elements in the chosen closed fundamental Weyl chamber, which are not in the same component of the isotropy orbit.

Remark 21. Theorem 12 and Theorem 19 show that the centrioles of a simply connected pointed symmetric space (\tilde{P}, o) can read off from its root system.

Remark 22. In Lemma 1 we have seen that one can associate to a pole p of (\tilde{P}, o) a double covering $\pi_p : \tilde{P} \rightarrow \tilde{P}/\Gamma_p$ between symmetric spaces. Any centriole in the centrosome $C(o, p)$ of (\tilde{P}, o) projects to a polar of $(\tilde{P}/\Gamma_p, \pi_p(o))$. A classification list of polars can be found in [CN-78, CN-88], a more detailed case-by-case determination of polars is described in [Nag-88] and further proofs can be found in [Nag-92]. Using the classification of polars it is possible to establish case-by-case a list of all centrioles of (\tilde{P}, o) lying in $C(o, p)$ by looking at those polars of $(\tilde{P}/\Gamma_z, \pi_z(o))$ that are not projections of polars of (\tilde{P}, o) (see also [Bu-85] or [NS-91, 1.3b]).

Burns and Nagano discovered a necessary condition, which also involves roots, for a vector to be the initial direction of a shortest geodesic arc joining a base point to some polar (see [Bu-85, Lemma 2.1, Prop. 2.2], [Nag-88, Prop. 6.5, p. 72], [Nag-92, pp. 52 ff., in particular Prop. 2.9 and Cor. 2.13], [Bu-93, Lemma 2.1, Prop. 2.2]). Their proofs are similar in spirit to our above proof of Theorem 12. This is not astonishing. Indeed, the method used in these proofs shares common aspects with Loos' method to show the classification of inner involutions of a compact simple Lie group (see [Lo-69-II, p. 121]), which may go back to Borel and de Siebenthal [BdS-49]. Recall that in Theorem 12 only geodesics whose initial direction is of type I are shortest up to the pole.

We are not aware that a complete description of all shortest geodesics to centrioles in an irreducible simply connected pointed symmetric space of compact type in terms of its root system has been known so far.

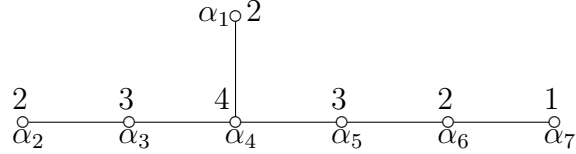
2.5. Examples for each type. In this paragraph we present examples for all four types of elements mentioned in Theorem 12.

Example 23 (Type I). For any pole p in an irreducible pointed symmetric space (P, o) of compact type (P need not to be simply connected) there exists at least one centriole that consists of midpoints of shortest geodesic arcs in P joining o to p . These s-centrioles correspond

to extrinsic symmetric tangent vectors [MQ-11a]. Extrinsic symmetric vectors in a closed Weyl chamber are precisely the duals vectors of simple roots whose coefficient in the highest root is 1 [MQ-11a, Lemma 2.1] (see also [KN-64]). Easy examples are equatorial hyperspheres in spheres.

If the simply connected irreducible compact symmetric space \tilde{P} has Dynkin type \mathfrak{c}_r , $r \geq 2$, then (\tilde{P}, o) has only one centriole (see [Nag-92, Prop. 2.23(i)]) which is a fortiori an s-centriole. These spaces include irreducible hermitian symmetric spaces of compact type whose noncompact dual spaces can be realized as tube domains (are of tube type), such as $E_7/(S^1 E_6)$.

Example 24 (Type II). The Cartan matrix of the Dynkin diagram



of type \mathfrak{c}_7 (we labeled each root with its coefficient in the highest root, compare [He-78, p. 477]) is

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(compare [He-78, p. 474]) and its inverse is

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & 2 & 4 & 6 & \frac{9}{2} & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 & 8 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 9 & 6 & 3 \\ \frac{9}{2} & 3 & 6 & 9 & \frac{15}{2} & 5 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 1 & 2 & 3 & \frac{5}{2} & 2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By E_7 we denote the simply connected and connected compact real Lie group whose root system is of type \mathfrak{c}_7 . Theorem 12 and Theorem 19 imply :

The simply connected irreducible pointed compact symmetric spaces (\tilde{P}, o) where the root system of \tilde{P} is of type \mathfrak{c}_7 (these are $\tilde{P} = E_7$ and $\tilde{P} = E_7/SU_8$) have two centrioles:

- *an s-centriole defined by α_7^* ;*
- *a centriole defined by α_1^* , which is of type II.*

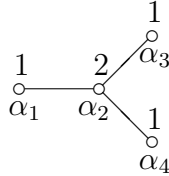
(See also [NS-91, proof of Prop. 4.10] and [Nag-92].)

Example 25 (Type III). If $X = 2\alpha_j^*$ is of type III, then [MQ-11a, Prop. 4.2] shows that the corresponding centriole is a singleton formed by an element of the center of (\tilde{P}, o) . Examples of such center elements occur in $\tilde{P} = \mathrm{SU}_{4n}$. Let us explain this in the easiest case $\tilde{P} = \mathrm{SU}_4$. The root system of SU_4 has type \mathfrak{a}_3 and every simple root has coefficient 1 in the highest root (see e.g. [He-78, p. 477]). Using the enumeration and notation of [He-78, p. 462 ff] the Cartan matrix and its inverse are

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

This shows that $2\alpha_1^*$ and $2\alpha_3^*$ are elements of type III.

Example 26 (Type IV). To find an example of elements of type IV, we consider a root system of type \mathfrak{d}_4 , e.g. $\tilde{P} = \mathrm{Spin}_8$. The corresponding Dynkin diagram labeled with its coefficients in the highest root is (see e.g. [He-78, p. 477]):



The roots α_1 , α_3 and α_4 have coefficient one in the highest root. The Cartan matrix C (see e.g. [He-78, p. 464]) and its inverse are

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This shows $\alpha_1^* + \alpha_3^*$, $\alpha_1^* + \alpha_4^*$ and $\alpha_3^* + \alpha_4^*$ are of type IV.

3. S-CENTRIOLES

3.1. S-centrioles as embedded R -spaces. Whenever an irreducible pointed symmetric space (P, o) of compact type, which is not necessarily simply connected, admits a pole p , then p lies in the center of (P, o) . The set of all midpoints of shortest geodesics between o and p decomposes into K_e -orbits (see [MQ-11a, Thm. 1.2]). Each of these s-centrioles is an isometric embedding of an extrinsic symmetric space in \mathfrak{p} (see [MQ-11a, Thm. 1.3a]), or, in other words, an embedded symmetric R -spaces. Thus we can state:

Theorem 27. *Every irreducible pointed symmetric space of compact type that admits a pole contains a centriole that is an embedded symmetric R -space.*

One should compare this result with [NT-95, Cor. 5.10 and Thm. 5.11(i)].

3.2. S-centrioles as maximal totally geodesic submanifolds. We call a complete totally geodesic submanifold $M \subset P$ *maximal*, if M is not contained in any other complete totally geodesic submanifold of P except M and P themselves. Surely equatorial hyperspheres in spheres are maximal totally geodesic submanifolds. On the other hand the singleton centrioles from Example 25 show that we cannot expect that any centriole is a maximal totally geodesic submanifold. But it turns out that several, especially all s-centrioles are maximal totally geodesic submanifolds.

Since s-centrioles are isometric embeddings of extrinsically symmetric s -orbits in \mathfrak{p} (see [MQ-11a]), it is necessary to present some facts on these orbits (see also [Fe-74, Fe-80] and [BCO-03, Chap. 3]):

Let (P, o) be an irreducible pointed symmetric space of compact type, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ the corresponding Cartan decomposition of its transvection Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and $(\sigma_o)_*$ the corresponding involution of \mathfrak{g} (see Appendix A). Up to a positive factor the Cartan-Killing form of \mathfrak{g} induces the Riemannian metric on $\mathfrak{p} \cong T_o P$. Let $\xi \neq 0$ an extrinsically symmetric element in \mathfrak{p} , that is $\text{ad}(\xi)^3 = -\text{ad}(\xi)$, or, equivalently the spectrum of $\text{ad}(\xi)$ consists of the eigenvalues $\pm i$ and 0 only. The isotropy orbit $M := \text{Ad}_G(K_e)\xi \subset \mathfrak{p}$ of ξ carries the natural transitive isometric K_e -action

$$K_e \times M \rightarrow M, (k, m) \mapsto \text{Ad}_G(k)m.$$

M is known to be an extrinsically symmetric submanifolds of \mathfrak{p} , this is M is invariant under the reflections at all its normal spaces.

Since $\xi \in \mathfrak{p}$ and since $\text{Ad}(\exp(\pi\xi)) = \text{Ad}(\exp(-\pi\xi))$, the involutive automorphism $\tau := \text{Ad}(\exp(\pi\xi)) = e^{\pi \text{ad}(\xi)}$ commutes with $(\sigma_o)_*$. Thus we have two orthogonal splittings (w.r.t. the Cartan-Killing form of \mathfrak{g})

$$\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{k}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{k}_- \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{p}_-,$$

where τ is the identity on $\mathfrak{k}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{p}_+$, and $\mathfrak{k}_- \oplus \mathfrak{p}_-$ is the (-1) -eigenspace of τ . The linear space $\mathfrak{p}_+ = \{X \in \mathfrak{p} : \text{ad}(\xi)X = 0\}$ is the normal space of $N_\xi M$. Therefore \mathfrak{p}_- is the tangent space $T_\xi M$. This shows that $\tau|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the extrinsic symmetry of M at ξ .

We want to show that \mathfrak{k} is the Lie algebra of infinitesimal transvections of M . Since P is an irreducible symmetric space, the isotropy action of K_e on \mathfrak{p} is irreducible, too. It follows that M is a *full* submanifold of \mathfrak{p} , that is M is not contained in any proper affine linear subspace of \mathfrak{p} . Therefore an element $k \in K_e$ that acts trivially on M acts as the identity on $\mathfrak{p} \cong T_o P$ and therefore on P , too. This shows that the action of K_e on M is effective. We therefore consider K as a subgroup of the isometry group of M .

The subspace $\mathfrak{k}_- \subset \mathfrak{k}$ is a Lie triple corresponding to the symmetric space M . It can be identified with $T_\xi M$ by the differential of the

principal bundle $K_e \rightarrow M$, $k \mapsto \text{Ad}_G(k)\xi$ at the identity, which coincides with $-\text{ad}(\xi)$. The transvection Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} of M is therefore generated by \mathfrak{k}_- , that is $\mathfrak{h} := [\mathfrak{k}_-, \mathfrak{k}_-] \oplus \mathfrak{k}_- \subseteq \mathfrak{k}$.

Let \mathfrak{h}^\perp be the orthogonal complement (w.r.t. the Cartan-Killing form κ of \mathfrak{g}) of \mathfrak{h} in \mathfrak{k} . Then \mathfrak{h}^\perp is a subspace of the isotropy Lie algebra \mathfrak{k}_+ of (M, ξ) in \mathfrak{k} . Take $Z \in \mathfrak{h}^\perp$. For all $X, Y \in \mathfrak{k}_-$ we have $[X, Y] \in \mathfrak{h}$. Hence $\kappa([Z, X], Y) = \kappa(Z, [X, Y]) = 0$ and we conclude that $\text{ad}(Z)$ vanishes on \mathfrak{k}_- . Hence the one-parameter subgroup $t \mapsto \exp(tZ)$ acts trivially on \mathfrak{k}_- and therefore also trivially on M . As K acts effectively on M , we conclude that Z vanishes, that is $\mathfrak{h}^\perp = \{0\}$, or, in other words, $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{k}$. This shows that \mathfrak{k} is the transvection Lie algebra of M .

Lemma 28. *The Lie algebra of the transvection group of an s-centriole in an irreducible pointed symmetric space of compact type (P, o) coincides with the Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} of the isotropy group K of (P, o) .*

Proof. Let $C_x(o, p)$ be an s-centriole. Then there is an extrinsically symmetric element ξ in \mathfrak{p} , with the property that the map

$$M := \text{Ad}_G(K_e)\xi \rightarrow P, X \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{\pi}{2}X\right).o$$

is a K_e -equivariant isometric embedding whose image is just $C_x(o, p)$ (see [MQ-11a, Thm. 1.3(a)]). As the transvection Lie algebra of M coincides with \mathfrak{k} , the same holds true for $C_x(o, p)$. \square

Recall that because P is irreducible, \mathfrak{k} is a maximal proper subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , that is the only Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} that contain \mathfrak{k} are \mathfrak{k} and \mathfrak{g} themselves.

Indeed, let \mathfrak{u} be a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} that satisfies $\mathfrak{k} \subsetneq \mathfrak{u} \subsetneq \mathfrak{g}$. Since $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ is an orthogonal splitting w.r.t. the Killing form, we can write $\mathfrak{u} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ for a nonzero proper linear subspace $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{p}$. But then $[\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{m}] \subset \mathfrak{m}$ contradicting the fact that $\text{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{k})$ is irreducible on \mathfrak{p} (see [He-78, p. 377]).

Theorem 29. *An s-centriole in an irreducible pointed symmetric space of compact type (P, o) is a maximal totally geodesic submanifold.*

Proof. Recall that the Lie algebra of infinitesimal transvections of any symmetric space P is generated by any one of its tangent Lie triples, more precisely, if P is a symmetric space and \mathfrak{p} a subspace of the Lie algebra of infinitesimal isometries of P that is a tangent Lie triple of P , then the Lie algebra of the transvection group of P is $[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}] \oplus \mathfrak{p}$.

Let $C_x(o, p)$ be an s-centriole of (P, o) and let $\mathfrak{c} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be the tangent Lie triple of $C_x(o, p)$ that is identified with $T_x C_x(o, p)$. Lemma 28 yields $\mathfrak{k} = [\mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{c}] \oplus \mathfrak{c}$.

Assume that there exists a complete totally geodesic submanifold M of P with the property $C_x(o, p) \subsetneq M \subsetneq P$ and let \mathfrak{m} be the tangent Lie triple of M that is identified with $T_x M$. Then the transvection Lie

algebra of M is $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}] \oplus \mathfrak{m}$. We conclude that $\mathfrak{k} \subsetneq [\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}] \oplus \mathfrak{m} \subsetneq \mathfrak{g}$. This contradicts the irreducibility of P . \square

Remark 30. Our proof of Theorem 29 still works for a lot of other positiv dimensional centrioles in an irreducible pointed symmetric space (P, o) , but there are some exceptions, too.

Since proof of Theorem 29 relies on Lemma 28, we look for centrioles, which are of s-type and whose transvection Lie algebra is \mathfrak{k} .

Let $C_x(o, p)$ be such a centriole corresponding to some pole p of (P, o) . The projection $\pi : P \rightarrow \text{Ad}(P)$ identifies o and p . Moreover $\pi(C_x(o, p))$ is a polar of $\text{Ad}(P)$ that is locally isometric to $C_x(o, p)$.

If one looks at the classification of polars in irreducible adjoint spaces of Dynkin type \mathfrak{a}_r , \mathfrak{b}_r , \mathfrak{c}_r , \mathfrak{d}_r and \mathfrak{e}_7 in [CN-88, Appendix] and [Nag-88, §3,4] one sees that Lemma 28 still holds for other positiv dimensional centrioles up to the following possible exceptions:

- (1) the simply connected space $P = E_7/(S^1 E_6)$ and
- (2) the simply connected Grassmannian $P = \tilde{G}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of oriented r -dimensional real linear subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n with $2r \neq n$.

$E_7/(S^1 E_6)$ is a hermitian symmetric space of Dynkin diagram type \mathfrak{c}_3 and therefore has only one centriole and this one is of s-type. (see [Nag-92, Prop. 2.23(i)]).

The second case yields examples of positiv dimensional centrioles whose Lie algebra of infinitesimal transvections is *not* \mathfrak{k} . We present a first example, but similar phenomena also occur in some higher Grassmannians:

The simply connected Grassmannian $\tilde{G}_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$ has Dynkin type \mathfrak{c}_3 :

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \circ_1 & \circ_2 & \circ_3 \\ & \rightleftarrows & \end{array}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(the information for this Dynkin diagram labeled with coefficients in the highest root and the Cartan matrix above is taken from [He-78, pp. 463, 477]). According to Lemma 12 the element $X = \alpha_3^*$ is of type III and defines a centriole in $\tilde{G}_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$. Since Lemma 28 is a statement of infinitesimal nature we can also look at the polar P_+ in the (usual) Grassmannian $G_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$ that arises from the projection of the centriole mentioned before.

The standard subspace $\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(e_1, e_2, e_3) \subset \mathbb{R}^7$ serves as our base point $o \in G_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{k} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} : A \in \mathfrak{o}_3, B \in \mathfrak{o}_4 \right\} \cong \mathfrak{o}_3 \times \mathfrak{o}_4 \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{p} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Y \\ -Y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} : Y \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} of our choice is

$$\mathfrak{a} = \left\{ A' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ -A^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} : A = (a_{jk}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4} \text{ where } a_{jk} = 0 \text{ if } j \neq k \right\}.$$

Following [He-78, pp. 463] we take

$$\alpha_1(A') := a_{11} - a_{22}, \quad \alpha_2(A') := a_{22} - a_{33} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_3(A') = a_{33}$$

as simple roots defining a positive fundamental Weyl chamber in \mathfrak{a} . We conclude that

$$X := \alpha_3^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_3 & 0 \\ -I_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{a}$$

and hence

$$\exp(tX) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t)I_3 & \sin(t)I_3 & 0 \\ -\sin(t)I_3 & \cos(t)I_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$x = \exp\left(\frac{\pi}{2}X\right) \cdot o = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_3 & 0 \\ -I_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(e_1, e_2, e_3) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(e_4, e_5, e_6).$$

The centriole in $\tilde{G}_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$ that corresponds to X covers a polar P_+ in $G_3(\mathbb{R}^7)$. This polar P_+ is the orbit of x under the action of the group $S(O_3 \times O_4)$. Every point in P_+ is a subspace of $\text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}(e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7)$. Hence the connected subgroup of $S(O_3 \times O_4)$ with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{o}_3 \times \{0\}$ acts trivially on P_+ .

APPENDIX A. ROOT SYSTEMS

The geometry of a simply connected pointed symmetric space of compact type can be encoded algebraically in a root system. To make this article more self-contained we give a brief overview of the theory of root systems of symmetric space needed in this article. Further details and proofs can be found in many standard references such as [He-78, Lo-69-II] and [Bou-81, Se-87].

Let (P, o) be an irreducible simply connected pointed symmetric space of compact type, that is P is compact and not a product of two symmetric spaces. As in Section 1.2 we denote by G its transvection group, which in this case is the identity component of its isometry group, and by K the G -stabilizer of the base point o . The Lie group G is compact and semi-simple. Thus the *Cartan-Killing form*

$$\kappa(X, Y) := \text{trace}(\text{ad}(X) \circ \text{ad}(Y)), \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{g},$$

of \mathfrak{g} is negative definite.

The geodesic symmetry s_o of P at o defines an involution

$$\sigma_o : G \rightarrow G, \quad g \mapsto s_o g s_o$$

and hence an involution $(\sigma_o)_*$ of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G . The fix space \mathfrak{k} of $(\sigma_o)_*$ is the Lie algebra of K and the (-1) -eigenspace of σ , denoted by \mathfrak{p} can be identified with T_oP by restricting the differential of the principal bundle $G \rightarrow P$, $g \rightarrow g.o$ at the identity to \mathfrak{p} . We call \mathfrak{p} a *tangent Lie triple* of P . Since P is irreducible, the scalar product on T_pP coincides up to a negative factor with the restriction of the Cartan-Killing κ to \mathfrak{p} .

Every isometry $k \in K$ acts on T_oP by its derivative at o . The resulting representation of the identity component of K is called *isotropy representation*. Under the above identification of T_oP with \mathfrak{p} this action becomes the restriction of $\text{Ad}_G(k)$ on \mathfrak{p} .

The curvature tensor on $T_oP \cong \mathfrak{p}$ can be written in terms of the Lie bracket as $R(X, Y)Z = -[[X, Y], Z] = -\text{ad}(\text{ad}(X)Y)Z$. Since the curvature tensor is a very important geometric quantity we take a closer look at the derivations $\text{ad}(X)$ of \mathfrak{g} with $X \in \mathfrak{p}$. For this we choose a maximal abelian subspace \mathfrak{a} of \mathfrak{p} . Any two maximal abelian subspaces of \mathfrak{p} spaces are conjugate under the isotropy action. Since $\{\text{ad}(A) : A \in \mathfrak{a}\}$ is a system of commuting skew symmetric (w.r.t. the Killing form) linear maps, its elements can be diagonalized simultaneously with purely imaginary eigenvalues. The set

$$\Omega_P := \{\alpha \in \mathfrak{a}^* : \alpha \neq 0, \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \neq \{0\}\},$$

where \mathfrak{a}^* is the set of all real-valued linear forms on \mathfrak{a} and $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C} : \text{ad}(A)X = i\alpha(A)X \text{ for all } A \in \mathfrak{a}\}$, is called the *root system* of P and its elements are called *roots*.

The Cartan-Killing form κ induces a scalar product on Ω_P as follows: For each root α the *root vector* H_α is defined by $\alpha(A) = -\kappa(H_\alpha, A)$ for all $A \in \mathfrak{a}$. For two roots α and β we define

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle := -\kappa(H_\alpha, H_\beta).$$

Since P is irreducible, the same holds true for Ω_P , that is, no root is perpendicular to another other root.

The kernel of each root is a real hyperplane in \mathfrak{a} and each connected component of

$$\mathfrak{a} \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Omega_P} \text{kernel}(\alpha)$$

is a simplicial cone called a (fundamental) *Weyl chamber*. Any two Weyl chambers in \mathfrak{p} are conjugate under the isotropy representation.

The root system Ω_P is called *reduced*, if for any root $\alpha \in \Omega_P$ the only multiples of α that are roots are precisely $\pm\alpha$. For our purposes we can restrict our attention to symmetric spaces P whose root system is reduced. We now choose a fundamental Weyl chamber \mathfrak{a}^+ and look at the set $\Sigma = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ formed by those roots α_j that satisfy:

- $\alpha_j > 0$ on \mathfrak{a}^+ and
- $\text{kernel}(\alpha_j)$ bounds \mathfrak{a}^+ .

The system Σ is a *system of simple roots*, that is

- r is the real dimension of \mathfrak{a} , called the *rank* of P , and
- each root α can be written as a linear combination of the elements in Σ with either only non-negative coefficients (*positive roots*) or only non-positive coefficients (*negative roots*).

There is a *highest root* δ in Ω_P characterized by the fact that each coefficient of δ in the basis Σ is not smaller than the corresponding coefficient of any other root in the basis Σ .

The geometry of Σ can be encoded in the *Cartan matrix* $C = (c_{jk}) \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ whose coefficients are

$$(8) \quad c_{jk} = 2 \frac{\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_k \rangle}{|\alpha_k|^2}.$$

Finally we denote by $\Sigma^* = \{\alpha_1^*, \dots, \alpha_r^*\}$ the dual basis of Σ defined by

$$\alpha_j(\alpha_k^*) = \delta_{jk} := \begin{cases} 1, & j = k \\ 0, & j \neq k \end{cases}.$$

We can construct another root system from Ω_P as follows: Given $\alpha \in \Omega_P$ we define its *inverse root* by

$$(9) \quad \check{\alpha} := 2 \frac{H_\alpha}{|\alpha|^2}$$

and the set $\check{\Omega}_P$ of all inverse roots is called the *inverse root system* of P . It turns out (see e.g. [Se-87, pp. 32 f.]) that $\check{\Sigma} = \{\check{\alpha}_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}_r\}$ is a system of simple roots for $\check{\Omega}_P$ and therefore a basis of \mathfrak{a} . We now want to express the vectors of the dual basis Σ^* in the basis $\check{\Sigma}$ of \mathfrak{a} .

For this we first set $H_{\alpha_j} = \sum_{k=1}^r s_{jk} \alpha_k^*$ and get $\langle H_{\alpha_l}, H_{\alpha_j} \rangle = \alpha_l(H_{\alpha_j}) = \sum_{k=1}^r s_{jk} \alpha_l(\alpha_k^*) = s_{jl}$. Since $\check{\alpha}_j = 2 \frac{H_j}{|\alpha_j|^2}$ we obtain $\check{\alpha}_j = \sum_{k=1}^r \check{s}_{jk} \alpha_k^*$ where $\check{s}_{jk} = 2 \frac{\langle H_{\alpha_j}, H_{\alpha_k} \rangle}{|\alpha_j|^2} =: c_{kj}$ is a coefficient of the Cartan matrix (see Equation 8). We conclude that

$$(10) \quad \alpha_j^* = \sum_{k=1}^r s_{jk}^* \check{\alpha}_k,$$

where s_{jk}^* is the entry of the matrix $(C^{-1})^T$ at position (j, k) .

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